

SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE COVERS POINTS OF COUNTRY'S PROBLEMS

(Continued from Page 1.)

freedom never has made offensive has turned to the arbitrament of arms until reason had been exhausted. When the governments of earth shall have established a freedom like our own and shall have sanctioned the pursuit of peace as we have practiced it, I believe the last sorrow and the final sacrifice of international warfare will have been written.

Our Supreme Task.

Our supreme task is the resumption of our normal way. Reconstruction, readjustment, restoration—all these must follow. I would like to have them. If it will lighten the spirit and add to the resolution with which we take up the task, let me repeat for our nation, we shall give up no man. We hold no national prejudice, we entertain no spirit of revenge, we do not hate, we do not covet, we dream of no conquest, no boast of armed prowess.

If, despite this attitude, war is again forced upon us, I earnestly hope a way may be found, which will unify our individual and collective strength and consecrate all America, materially and spiritually, body and soul, to national defense. I can vision the ideal republic, where every man and woman is called under the flag for assignment to duty, for whatever service military or civic, the individual is well fitted, where we may call to universal service every plant, agency or facility, all in the sublime sacrifice for our country and not one penny of war profit shall ensure to the benefit of private individual, corporation or combination, but all above the normal shall flow into the defense chest of the nation. There is something inherently wrong, something out of accord with the ideals of representative democracy when one portion of our citizenship turns its activities to private gain and defensive war while another is fighting, sacrificing or dying for national preservation.

Unity of Spirit and Purpose.

Out of such universal service will come a new unity of spirit and purpose, a new confidence and consecration which would make our defense impregnable, our triumph assured. Then we should have little or no disorganization of our economic, industrial and commercial systems at home, no staggering war debts, no swollen fortunes to haunt the sacrifices of our soldiers, no excuse for sedition, no pitiable slackness, no outrages of treason. Envy and jealousy would have no soil for their menacing development and revolution would be without the passion which engenders it.

A regret for the mistakes of yesterday must not, however, blind us to the tasks of today. War never left such an aftermath. There has been staggering loss of life, and measureless wastage of materials. Nations are still groping for return to stable ways. Discouraging indebtedness confronts us like all the war-torn nations, and these obligations must be provided for. No civilization can survive repudiation.

We can reduce the abnormal expenditures and we will. We can strike at war taxation and we must. We must face the grim necessity with a full realization that the task is to be solved, and we must proceed with a full realization that no statute enacted by man can repeal the inexorable laws of nature. Our most dangerous tendency is to expect too much of government and at the same time do for it too little.

We contemplate the immediate task of putting our public household in order. We need a rigid and yet sane economy, combined with fiscal justice, and it must be attended by individual prudence and thrift which are so essential to this trying hour and reassuring for the future.

Reflection of War's Reaction.

The business world reflects the disturbance of war's reaction. Here in flows the life blood of material existence. The economic mechanism is intricate and its parts interdependent, and it has suffered the shocks and jars incident to abnormal demands, credit inflation and price upheavals. The normal channels have been impaired, the channels of distribution have been clogged, the relations of labor and management have been strained. We must seek the readjustment with care and courage. Our people must give and take. Prices must reflect the receding fervor of war activities. Perhaps, we never shall know the old level of wages again, because war invariably readsjusts compensations and the necessary relationship, but we must strive for normalcy to reach stability. All the penalties will not be light nor evenly distributed.

There is no way of making them so. There is no instant step from disorder to order. We must face a condition of grim reality, charge off our losses and start afresh. It is the oldest lesson of civilization. I would like government to do all it can to mitigate them. In understanding, in mutuality of interest, in concern for the common good our tasks will be solved.

No altered system will work a miracle. Any wild experiment will only add to the confusion. Our best assurance lies in efficient administration of our proven system.

From Destruction to Production.

The forward course of the business cycle is unmistakable. Peoples are turning from destruction to production. Industry has sensed the changed order and our own people are turning to resume their normal upward way. The call is for productive America to go on. I know that congress and the administration will favor every wise government policy to aid the resumption and encourage continued progress.

I speak for administrative efficiency, for lightened tax burdens, for sound commercial practices, for

adequate credit facilities for sympathetic concern for all agricultural problems, for the omission of unnecessary interference of government with business, for an end to government's experiment in business and for more efficient business in government administration. With all of this must attend a manifestation of the human side of all activities so that social, industrial and economic justice will be squared with the purposes of a righteous people. With the nation-wide induction of womanhood into our political life, we may count upon her intuition, her refinement, her intelligence and her influence to exalt the social order. We count upon her exercise of the full privileges and the performance of the duties of citizenship to speed the attainment of the highest state.

Prayer for Industrial Peace.

I wish for an America no less alert in guarding against dangers from within than it is watchful against enemies from without. Our fundamental law recognizes no class, no home in legislation or administration. The supreme inspiration is the common weal. Humanity hangs for international peace and we crave it with all mankind. My most fervent prayer for America is for industrial peace, with its rewards, widely and generally distributed among the inspirations of equal opportunity.

No one justly may deny the equality of opportunity which made us what we are. We have mistaken unpreparedness to embrace it to be a challenge of the reality, and due concern for making all citizens fit for participation will give added strength of citizenship and magnify our achievements.

If revolution breaks upon overturning established order, let other peoples make the tragic experiment. There is no place for it in America. When world war threatened civilization, we pledged our resources and our lives to its preservation, and when revolution threatens we unfurl the flag of law and order and renew our consecration. Ours is a constitutional freedom, where the popular will is the law supreme and individual rights are sacredly protected. Our revisions, reforms and evolutions reflect a deliberate judgment and an orderly progress and we mean to care our life, but never destroy or permit destruction by force.

I had rather submit our industrial contrivances to the conference table in advance than to a settlement table after conflict and suffering. The earth is thirsting for the cup of good will. Understanding is its foundation source. I would like to proclaim an era of good feeling and dependable prosperity and all the blessings which attend.

Protection of Industries.

It has been proven again and again that we cannot while throwing our markets open to the world, maintain American standards of living and opportunity and hold our industrial influence in such unequal competition. There is a large failure in the theory of unhampered barriers of trade but preserved American standards require our higher production costs to be reflected in our tariffs on imports. Today, as never before, when peoples are seeking trade freedom and expansion we must adjust our tariffs to the new order. We seek participation in the world's exchanges because therein lies our way to widened influence and the triumph of peace. We know full well we cannot sell where we do not buy and we cannot sell successfully where we do not carry.

Opportunity is calling, not alone for the restoration, but for a new era in production, transportation and trade. We shall answer it best by meeting the demand of a surging home market by promoting self-reliance in production and efficiency to carry our cargoes in American bottoms in the markets of the world.

An America of Homes.

We would not have an America living within and for herself alone, but we would have her self-reliant, independent and ever nobler, richer and stronger. Believing in our higher standards, reared through constitutional liberty and maintained opportunity, we invite the world to the same heights. But pride in things wrought is no reflex of a completed task. Common welfare is the goal of our national endeavor. Wealth is not identical to welfare. It ought to be the friendliest agency.

There is no equality of wealth or possessions so long as the human plan contains varied talents and differing degrees of industry and thrift, but our quest ought to be a country free from great blotches of distressed poverty. We ought to find a way to guard against the perils and penalties of unemployment. We want an America of homes, illumined with hope and happiness, where mothers, freed from the weary for long hours of toil beyond their own doors, may provide as better home for American citizens the hearthstone of the cradle of American childhood rocked under American care and so conditions that no blight may touch it in its development and we want to provide that no selfish interests, no material necessity, no lack of opportunity shall prevent the gaining of that education so essential to best citizenship.

There is no short cut to the making of these ideals into glad realities. The world has witnessed again and again the failure and the remedial chief of ill-considered disorders that social and economic disorders that we are mindful today as never before of the friction of modern life, the distrust and we must learn the lessons and reduce the evil consequences by sober and tested methods. Where genius has made for great possibilities, justice and happiness must be reflected in a great service to the common welfare. Service, the Supreme Commitment.

MANY APPOINTMENTS ARE YET TO BE AGREED UPON

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—Upwards of 50,000 appointments to public offices carrying salaries aggregating more than \$100,000,000 a year are to be made by President Harding. Some of these were made today, many others will be announced during the next few months, while still others will be made as the terms of the present Democratic officeholders expire.

The first fruits from the shaking of the official "plant" tree were cabinet officers whose salaries are \$12,000 a year each. Others to come include nearly a dozen ambassadors whose salaries are \$17,500 each, many ministers at \$10,000 each, assistant secretaries, federal judges, attorneys and marshals, customs collectors, members of various government boards and commissions and postmasters by the thousands.

In contrast to the huge patronage roll of Mr. Harding are the appointive perquisites of Vice-President Coolidge, whose immediate appointments comprise only his secretary, clerk, page boy and a private telegraph operator. Their salaries total \$750 a year. The vice-president himself receives \$12,000.

As is the usual custom, ambassadors and ministers now serving are expected to present their resignations to President Harding immediately so he may have a free hand in creating his own diplomatic corps. There are 44 ambassadors and ministers, and some of those who have risen from the ranks in the diplomatic service may be retained and practically all of those now in service will continue in office until their successors are named.

Among ambassadors regarded as certain to be filled by Mr. Harding are those to Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain, Japan, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Argentina and Peru. Many new ministers also are to be appointed, and when full relations are re-established with Germany, Austria, Mexico, Turkey and Bulgaria appointments also will be made to those countries.

Among ministers now holding office who have come up from the

ranks in diplomatic service are William Phillips, at The Hague; Hugh Gibson, at Warsaw; Richard Crane, at Prague; Joseph G. Brew, at Copenhagen; Peter Augustus Jay, at Salvador; Hoffman Philip, at Bogota, Colombia; and Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, at Port au Prince, Haiti.

Among appointments in immediate or early prospect are seven members of the shipping board at \$12,000 each; two members of the interstate commerce commission at \$12,000 each; five members of the federal reserve board at \$12,000 each; three members of the federal trade commission at \$10,000 each; some of the nine members of the railroad labor board at \$10,000 each; and four members of the federal farm loan board at \$10,000 each. Four of the nine supreme court justices also may be appointed by President Harding. Chief Justice White and Associate Justices McReynolds, Holmes and Day now are eligible by both age and length of service, to voluntary retirement. The salary of the chief justice is \$15,000 and that of associate justices \$14,500.

Postmasters comprise the bulk of presidential patronage. There are nearly 50,000 postmasterhips remaining in the presidential class, although President Wilson placed many in the civil service. All have four-year terms and it is estimated that President Harding will appoint something like 15,000 during the next year as the Republican majority in the senate refused confirmation to several thousand postmasters as well as other officials, including members of the shipping board, Marine Corps and the navy.

Although not classed technically as patronage, the president has the selection of officials for many choice places in the army and navy, through recommendations for promotion. Among such officials are chiefs of war departments, including the chief of staff and 11 major and 22 brigadier generals. Selections of general officers made by President Wilson were held up in the senate this year in the Republican blockade.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—Repeal of the treaty of Versailles, a sharp blow at President Wilson by Republican leaders, adoption of the federal suffrage amendment and passage of the prohibition enforcement act were outstanding features of the session of the sixty-sixth congress which passed out today to make way for the sixty-seventh congress, now to be called in extra session by President Harding.

Sweet talk, control of both the senate and house near the end of the war after President Wilson had appealed to the country in 1918 to return a Republican majority to congress. The Republicans organized all committees at the opening session in 1919 and immediately launched an attack on the administration. This centered around the treaty of Versailles, which was taken up in the senate debate it was signed at Paris.

Other acts of the administration which came in for criticism included the sending of troops to Russia, the handling of deportation cases, and the sending up of sea contracts. Investigation of many phases of war activities also were undertaken and continued through most of the nearly two years of the life of this, the first Republican congress, in eight years.

Four votes of important measures by the president also were overridden by the sixty-sixth congress. The measures repealed after their disapproval by Mr. Wilson included the prohibition enforcement act and joint resolutions reducing the size of the regular army to 135,000 men, repealing the daylight saving act, and reviving the war finance corporation. In the case of one important matter, the Knox resolution to declare the state of war with Germany at an end, the presidential veto stood.

Besides the war inquiries many others were conducted, including those into the 1919 steel strike, the spread of radical propaganda, the coal and housing situations, the controversy between Secretary Daniels and Rear Admiral Sims over naval medals, awards, campaign expenses, shipping board operations, the Post-Newsweek election, radical deportation cases and the escape of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, Philadelphi draft evader, to Germany.

International disarmament was a subject requiring much attention at the closing session, inquiries being conducted by both house and senate committees. Final action was deferred and the single question left over to the Harding administration. The senate naval committee recommended, however, that there be no

limiting of American naval construction at this time.

Important measures passed by the sixty-sixth congress based on the prohibition law, the suffrage amendment and the resolution to revive the war finance corporation, included:

- The transportation act.
- The merchant marine bill.
- The bill for foreign finance corporations.
- The oil and gas leasing laws.
- The army reorganization act.
- The waterpower development bill.
- A bill abolishing the United States housing corporation.

In addition the usual annual supply measures were put through and preliminary ground work was laid by the house ways and means committee for revising both the tariff and tax laws.

The Versailles treaty was the great bone of contention during the session. It was twice defeated, first on November 19, 1919, and again on March 19, 1920, when, by a vote of 47 to 37, it was returned to President Wilson. The Knox resolution to end the state of war with Germany then was adopted and on May 27, 1920, killed by a presidential veto.

The first session was signalized by efforts to deal with the high cost of living. At that session also congress conferred the permanent rank of general upon General Pershing, but has declined to pass bills giving Major General March, chief of staff, and Crowder, former provost marshal general, the rank of lieutenant general. Bills to give permanent rank of admiral to Rear Admiral Benson and Sims also failed.

Also during the first session, Victor Berger, the Wisconsin Socialist, was unseated by the house, and during the second session, he again was denied a seat after his reelection at a special election.

At the second session the house passed bills to provide a bonus for war veterans and to amend the tariff and internal revenue bills to abolish luxury and other taxes—but they failed in the senate, which at that session also rejected President Wilson's proposal for an American mandate over Armenia.

The third and last session was devoted principally to appropriation bills, with economy as the watchword. Huge slashes were made in departmental estimates by the subcommittee of the enlarged house appropriations committee which for the first time handled all of the regular supply measures.

An emergency tariff bill designed to protect farmers as well as an immigration control bill to dam the flow of immigrants from Europe was passed by the house, but they failed in the senate.

Of tomorrow, I would shrink from the burden. But there are a hundred millions with common concerns and shared responsibility, answerable to God and country. The republic summons them to their duty and invites cooperation.

I accept my part with single-mindedness of purpose and humility of spirit and implore the favor and guidance of God in His heaven. With these I am unshaken and undaunted. I have the solemn oath of office on that passage of Holy Writ wherein it is asked, "What doth the Lord require of thee but to do justice and to love mercy and walk humbly with Thy God." This I plight to God and country."

these appointments now will be made by Mr. Harding.

In various executive branches of the government, the department of justice leads in patronage, with a roll of about \$120,000, including a solicitor-general at \$10,000, one assistant to the attorney-general at \$9,000, seven other assistants at \$7,500 and solicitors for other departments.

In the treasury department, the principal plum is treasurer at \$9,000, the commissioner of internal revenue at \$10,000, the prohibition enforcement commissioner at \$7,500, the comptroller of the treasury at \$6,000, the director of the currency at \$5,000, the director of the mint at \$5,000 and several departmental auditors at \$4,000.

Four assistants to the postmaster general are the best jobs in the postoffice department subject to political change.

In the interior department, an assistant secretary and commissioner of lands, patents, pensions and education at \$5,000 each, a commissioner of Indian affairs at \$3,500 and directors of mines and geological survey at \$6,000 each are the cream of appointments.

In the department of labor, an assistant secretary at \$5,000; commissioners of labor and lighthouses at \$5,000 each; the director of the census at \$6,000; the immigration commissioner generally at \$5,000; the commissioner of fisheries at \$5,000 and the chief of the children's bureau at \$5,000 comprise the principal patronage.

Three members of the civil service commission—one at \$5,000 and two at \$4,000—and a public printer at \$5,000 are other choice presidential plums. Also there are Mexican and Canadian commission members with big salaries.

Many positions of honor without salaries also are to be filled by President Harding. Among these are appointments to the commission on aeronautics, the geographic board, the federal electric railways commission, the Pan-American commission and the Hague court.

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